

Registered L. 89

THE NUR AF SHAN

Vol. IX.

LUDHIANA:—October 13th, 1905.

No 41.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

London, Oct. 4.
The Privy Council at Tokio has sanctioned the peace treaty. Subscriptions are invited for one million of debentures of the Japanese and Eastern Corporation formed in London to invest capital in Japan and the Far East and to assist industrial development.

A commercial representative of Abyssinia is going to Philadelphia with letters from the Emperor Menelik.

London, Oct. 5.
The situation at Berlin is grave arising from a strike of all electrical workers whereby fifty thousand men are idle, including the indirectly affected metal manufacturers, who have now declared a lock-out on the 14th instant in sympathy with the electrical firms. The number of idle will then be 120,000, over a twentieth of the population.

The garrison is being reinforced.
At the great tuberculosis conference now being held at Paris Dr. Behring, the discoverer of the diphtheria serum, announces that he has discovered a remedy for tuberculosis which is neither a serum nor a vaccine. He cannot explain his methods until August but from to-day sufferers may recover hope.

London, Oct. 6.
A telegram from Tokio says that a semi-official organ the *Kokumin* states that the American Secretary of War, Mr. Taft's recent visit to Japan was incidentally accompanied by an important understanding in consequence of Japan's explicit disavowal of any design whatever in the Philippines.

Mr. Takahashi, in an interview, formally repudiated Count Okuma's figures and says that the debt is only 192 millions and the interest a little over ten millions. The taxation figures are also erroneous. Count Okuma perhaps purposely made the figures look their worst to induce his countrymen to make a maximum of effort.

The *Paris Matin* publishes a detailed history of the Paris imbroglio, and says that just prior to M. Delcasse's resignation the situation was such that the Germans would have been at Chalons in four days. The French ports were unprepared and the batteries largely unprovided with new guns.

The Minister of the Interior has ordered the local authorities to abstain from interference in the forthcoming elections for the National Duma.

Dr. Behring, in an interview, said that hitherto he had not experimented on human beings but from experience with animals there is ground for hope.

He intimated that he utilizes the so-called Baileys grey granulations for the purpose of arresting the evolution of dangerous granulations tending to violent dissolution of the lung.

In view of the anticipated complete opening of the canal to-morrow steamers at Suez will be allowed to enter and proceed to Ismailia.

The Express States that the mail steamers will receive precedence in passing the canal.

News from Blantyre states that bubonic fever has broken out at Chitende and several deaths have taken place.

A great athletic meeting is taking place at the Vatican in the gardens under the patronage of the Pope who warmly approves of sports.

London, Oct. 8.

The advance portion of the British officers and crews of the squadron, numbering 600, arrived at Kioto yesterday, and were feted by the municipality and citizens. Osaka was also visited.

The gunboat *Gaidamak* has been refloated at Port Arthur.

London, Oct. 7.

The Russian prisoners from Japan will be taken to Vladivostok and thence home by the Siberian railway.

No newspapers are being published at Moscow in consequence of a strike of compositors fomented by men from Tiflis and Baku. Numerous scuffles have taken place with the police.

Dr. Behring described at the Tuberculosis conference his new remedy; the principle of which is impregnation of the living cells in the body with a substance extracted from the virus of tuberculosis.

Dr. Behring temporarily retains the secret of the substance which he is convinced, although hitherto used only in animal experiments, is applicable to human beings.

He will publish a book when the efficacy and the innocuousness of the remedy have been demonstrated by further experiments.

London, Oct. 8.

The Suez Canal is now reopened.

London, Oct. 9.

It is believed that the articles in the *Matin* are inspired by M. Delcasse. They have caused a profound sensation in France and tend to augment the animosity of France towards Germany.

The English papers are sceptical about Britain's volunteering the support mentioned by the *Matin*.

The *Daily Telegraph* correspondent at Tokio is officially informed that nothing definite is settled regarding Admiral Togo's visit to England. The matter is still under consideration.

It is reported that Russia will station three hundred thousand troops on the Chinese frontier after the treaty of peace has been ratified, partly because she is apprehensive of their joining the malcontents at Home and partly as an intimidation to the Chinese.

Brief telegrams from Tiflis report that several bombs have been thrown at a detachment of Cossacks. The troops fired and many were killed and wounded. General panic prevails.

The Moscow strike is spreading and rioting took place last night in which many were killed and wounded including some Cossacks. The populace are exasperated by the brutality of the repressive measures.

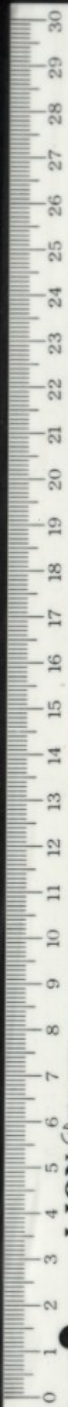
London, Oct. 10.

An inspired article in the *Cologne Gazette* disbelieves that England offered France military assistance but is reserving the verdict in reference to the role ascribed to Britain until the British press has offered explanations.

The German papers generally demand explanations from the British Government.

Brigands recently captured a British employe in the Turkish Tobacco Regie named Mills and demanded a ransom. They have now sent to the Consul at Monastir one of Mr. Mill's sons, threatening death unless six thousand sterling is paid by the 14th instant.

On the occasion of the ceremonial opening of the new thoroughfares of Aldwych and King's Way debouching on the Strand on the 18th instant the King receives a deputation from the Poplar unemployed.



HOW TO TREAT BOYCOTT.

When one nation starts in to boycott the goods of another it is best to let them do so. The heaviest losses fall on the boycotter. Our trade is easily diverted to other channels. It is also true that our immense foreign trade is insignificant, compared with the home markets in a country so extensive as ours. The Russians have announced the repeal of their boycott on American machinery. Its cause was our laws regarding the importation of sugar, which were properly enforced. We believe that sugar duties should be cut in half, on our own account, but under the system of protection, common fairness required that we place a higher duty on bounty sugar than on that from countries which pay no bounty. This is the custom of other nations. The Russian bounty on sugar was in a different form from that of some other nations, but equally real, and our tariff law was enforced by the Treasury Department. Russia was very foolish to take offense, and has paid more for her machinery because she had one less selling competitor. She sees her losses and her mistake. The Chinese proposed boycott is contemptible. The only way of dealing with an Oriental nation is by means of firmness, since one concession is only made a basis for demanding others. China owes more to the United States than to any nation in the world. The course of Mr. Hay probably saved her from spoliation by the European nations. Even England would have been forced to enter in and take her portion of territory in protection against Germany and France, if Mr. Hay had not secured the integrity of the nation. The efforts of the United States in her behalf are with China only a reason for getting something else. Men are of more importance than money. The United States will not sell her principles for a mess of pottage; and the Chinese merchants will suffer far more than the United States in any attempted boycott. There are now about 100,000 Chinese on the Pacific coast—ten thousand would be sufficient. The unpleasant features connected with the admission of the privileged class is due to Chinese forgeries and deception. A Chinese laborer is furnished with a letter of credit by the padrone who imports him, which is used to pass him as a merchant. The letter is immediately returned. The Chinese Government is itself at fault for the humiliation necessarily imposed on merchants and students, because it does not furnish means of identification, with protection against forged certificates, and against other means of deception. If the United States should be so foolish as to yield to a threat of this kind, all hope of any fair relations in the future would be destroyed. Chinese estimate us only by our firmness. It is impossible to deal with an Oriental nation as with a European. Japan has come to understand, and to some extent to use Western methods; but she knows too much to yield to any Chinese threat of a boycott.

Am. Exchange.

CHINESE MAGIC LANTERNS.

The magic lantern, like porcelain, gunpowder and printing, may have been an invention of the Chinese. It has been used in China for twenty centuries and in many forms unknown to us. You know the Chinese do so many things in the opposite way from which we do them that their country is sometimes called Topsy Turvy Land. This is true of the way they use the magic lantern. Their light and picture is behind the screen as in our amusement and shadowgraphs. The commonest form of the lantern is a large box, supported on a tripod or four-legged table. The box is about four feet wide and two feet high, and its front is made of ground glass or oiled paper.

Over the box is a light framework of bamboo and cloth which reaches to the ground and conceals the operator from the audience. A powerful lamp in front of a concave reflector throws a strong light upon the glass or screen. The top of the box and the sides are half open to permit the introduction of the small figures. The arrangement gives four distinct classes of instruments. With these, exhibitions are given in the streets, squares and market places. They draw audiences ranging from five to thirty and give an entertainment from five to fifteen minutes in length. Every spectator is supposed to pay a twentieth of a cent. Thus the average entertainment nets the proprietor about two cents. This seems ridiculous to us Americans, but when one remembers that a full-grown laborer earns but five cents a day, the owner of a successful magic lantern is looked upon as a well-to-do individual.

A USEFUL LIFE.

Some time ago, Mrs. Levy, a lady in London, was looking for a girl to help her in doing her housework. One day while walking in the street she met a friend, and asked if she knew of any good girl that she could engage. Said her friend, "Why don't you get one of Aunt Betsey's children?"

"Aunt Betsey's children? Pray who is Aunt Betsey?"

"She is an old Scotch woman who lives in Bird's Alley. She adopts poor homeless children; takes care of them, teaches them, and after training them properly, finds good places for them. I have had one of her children for some time and she is the best girl I ever had."

"That is very singular," said Mrs. L. "This woman must be a curiosity. I would like to see her. I'll go."

The next day Mr. Levy went to Bird's Alley to find Aunt Betsey's home. She entered it, and saw a large, tiny-looking room. The floor was as clean as hands could make it. In the room were eight or nine girls, from three to fifteen years of age. They were all busy. Some were ironing, others were sewing or knitting, and youngest were twisting up slips of paper to make lamp-lighters.

While she was looking at them; an elderly Scotch woman entered. She wore a plain gingham dress, with a white apron, and a large, broad-frilled cap. As she made a courtesy to the lady, her face lighted up with a smile that looked quite beautiful.

"I am looking for a girl, my friend," said Mrs. Levy, "and your home has been recommended to me as a good place to get one. Are these your children?"

"Oh, no, ma'am, I am not so rich as that. But let me see; there's Lizzie, she's been here long enough for a recommendation. She's a strong, hearty girl, ma'am, and never will trouble you with any mean, low ways. Come here, Lizzie. Now look into her face, ma'am. That's how I choose my children."

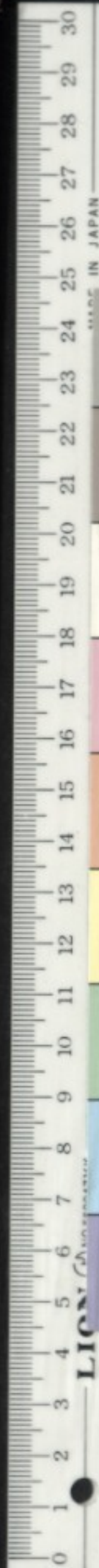
"Then are none of them yours?"

"Never had one in my life, ma'am," said Aunt Betsey with a smile.

"You are paid, then, for taking care of these children, and providing them with a home?"

"Not a stiver, ma'am; who's to pay me?"

They are all poor orphans; not one of them has a father or mother except me, and I am both to them, they think," she said, as she looked around affectionately at them. They had honest parents as was taken off with heavy sickness, and I couldn't see them suffer. True, it's but little I can do, for there are thousands of such poor creatures in the world, but I'll do what I can. I've put thirty-one into good places."



WORK AND REST.

After work comes rest. When they alternate perfectly, a man may prepare to enjoy real happiness, and will like both the work and the rest that follows it.

Nature is just. She seldom gives a man more than he needs. If he elects to lead a lazy life, she lets his muscles get flabby and his brain go sleepy. She never permits him long to possess a faculty or a nerve or a muscle or a sinew that he does not use.

The proper way to keep your muscles or your brains is to use them up, and let Nature provide you with a fresh supply. Nature is assisted in this work by rest. One may rest sometimes by seeking a change of labour. Labour thus becomes a recreation re-creation.

To live happily in this world it is not enough to know how to work. A man must also know how to rest. The man who knows only how to work will soon wear out. If he does not wear out immediately, his work will suffer in some way. No man can do his best work unless he alternates it with a little play or a little rest.

A man who cannot drop his work from his mind as readily as he can drop his tools from his hands had better take a few weeks off to study the rest question. His nerves are not what they should be.

Economist.

GOD'S FINANCIAL SYSTEM.

One-tenth of ripened grain,
One-tenth of tree and vine,
One-tenth of all the yield
From ten-tenths rain and shine.
One-tenth of lowing herds
That browse on hill and plain,
One-tenth of bleating flocks
For ten-tenths shine and rain
One-tenth of all increase
From counting room and mart,
One-tenth that science yields,
One-tenth of every art.
One-tenth of loom and press,
One-tenth of mill and mine,
One-tenth of every craft
Wrought out by gifts of Thine.
One-tenth of glowing words
That glowing dollars hold,
One-tenth of written thoughts
That turn to shining gold.
One-tenth ! and dost Thou, Lord,
But ask this meagre loan,
When all the earth is Thine,
And all we have Thine own ?

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